THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swtf

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Beli, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. Ticket Agent. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
March 2, 1855. W. L. POMEROY.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855. No. 49

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 500 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke Irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter-Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. S. MARCH. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54. F. M. CAPEHART.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54. R. R. PARKER.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without one in the house.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
March 2, 1855. W. L. POMEROY. 39—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talmas.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered. All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.
Dec. 20 1854. G. MEREDITH. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two. Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEO. GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.
References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.	
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, "	Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, "	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, "	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson.
April 4, 1856.	N. C. 39—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,		John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,	of Raleigh,	J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of *a Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
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TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

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Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 38 seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
June 2, 1852. JONES & BARBEE."
59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Febuary 1st, 1855. Raleigh, N. C. 22—1y.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
In the Town of Warrenton, North-Carolina,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED
THE TRUE AMERICAN.

**THE OBJECT IN COMM

LECTURE ON THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

BY MRS. ANNA BOON.

The following Lecture by Mrs. ANNA-BOYLE BOONE was published in the *New York Despatch* with no expectation that matter or style would be admired, but simply because Mrs. B., who has been obliged to instruct her own children, feels the want of a proper education to fit her for the task—and with the hope that some American mother may be induced to train her daughters' minds in the highest paths of the sciences and arts:

Innumerable lectures have been delivered on the "Rights of Woman." I assume a more reasonable position, proving that our just claims can only be secured by advocating the Rights of Man. Angels fell when they became ambitious, and women, who on earth should be as guardian angels to man, must cause their own downfall, when they presume to usurp power for which they are unorganized by nature.

The moon but *reflects* the radiance of the sun, yet is she less lovely or useful? How dark and dreary would the night become if that celestial beacon was removed! Like a chaste matron she holds imperial sway among the starry hosts of heaven, while her subdued effulgent beams gladden the heart and tranquilize the spirit. Aspiring fair ones, emulate the moon—not by holding midnight revels—but in disseminating intellectual light—exercising benign influences on those who without such enlightenment abide in mental darkness which is the shadow of death.

The wisest and most exemplary monarch that ever graced an English throne was Alfred the Great—he was educated by his *mother*. The noblest hero and most august statesman the world ever saw—Washington the Just—owed much of his exalted character to *maternal* instruction—yet neither of these excellent ladies while training their sons ever obtruded themselves on the public to "out-herod Herod," and court fictitious popularity. They emulated nature, and nurtured the mental seeds of reason until like trees of life, their offspring rose above the world, the admiration of mankind. Many historical reminiscences might be adduced of the power amiable women exercise in their own domestic circle—who "ne'er o'erstep the modesty of nature." Ponder on this, fair amazons, and instead of hankering after Bloomer liveries, cast aside a few *bad habits* which already disguise those graces which truly constitute female loveliness. An affectionate daughter, a faithful wife, a sincere friend, an intelligent mother—like her who smiled on Eliza Cook in "the old arm chair"—

"And turn'd from her bible to bless her child."

What being can be superior to one of these sublime characters?

Although "many a flower is born to blush unseen," its fragrance is not wasted "on the desert air." The unpublished good deeds of fond wives and mothers live in their children's children; like the otto of roses, the redolent breath of virtue remains when maternal blossoms have withered away. Shell fish, in their obscure abodes, may generate precious pearls of high price. God, who seeth in secret, will reward her openly who secretly does good.

Critics may now exclaim that, after undertaking to advocate the rights of man, I am eulogising my own sex. I am; for man's exaltation mainly depends on woman's being truly exalted in her holy domestic spheres. The influence of her "small still voice" on the lords of creation, is all-powerful for good or evil.

Of the pernicious control of a wicked woman, Lady Macbeth offers a terrible example. Wise and prudent counsel is equally powerful with the strongest hero, when imparted by a Josephine. Napoleon the Great, while his first Empress reigned the "General's General," triumphed. They separated. Josephine warned her spouse never to invade Moscow. He acted against her salutary advice, and was defeated. Sampson, in the hands of Delilah, became sport to the Philistines. Solomon worshipped idols to gratify his Pagan Enchantresses. Hence, history affirms the wisest and the strongest men have been swayed by woman for good or evil.

"A virtuous woman is a crown of life."

A holy-minded woman is alone capable of inculcating pure Christianity; while men are preaching, good women are *practising* the works of Christ. Our sex were truly heroic, when fearless of Roman tyranny or Israelitish phrensy, the Daughters of Jerusalem mourned, and publicly ministered to the afflicted Messiah. Even Pilate's wife—although he feared the Jews—pleaded for Jesus and implored her pusilanimous lord, saying—"have thou nothing to do with that just man." A woman prepared Christ's body for the burial—laving his hallowed feet with precious ointment. Not all the Pagan torturers combined, could deter the heroines of Judea from evincing devoted affection, and so omnipotent was the influence of love, that not a single instance is on record, of their eliciting a rebuke from their inhuman brethren. This was sufficient to prove the seraphic power of female spirits when unperverted by sophistication. No woman slumbered when our Saviour prayed in the garden of Gethsemane. No woman bribed him with a kiss. No woman denied her master, like Cephas.

All were "faithful even unto death." They were first at the Sepulchre of Christ with the Angels: and who was Immanuel's monitress on earth but Mary, who gave evidence of a superior mind and an unostentatious character in that modest demeanor which caused her to suppress a mother's pride and keep all the sayings of Jesus in her heart? Happy is he who is blessed with a good mother and good wife—he has "entertained angels unawares:" And how many multitudes of such incarnate angels might be created to do good in secret, and emulate the Messiah—by redeeming men from habitual errors, instead of apeing their follies by making incoherent orations on public platforms!

According to the heathen mythology let us contemplate the perfection of womanhood. The gods—next to Jupiter—were remarkable for athletic power, as Hercules, Mars, Neptune and Vulcan. Apollo was more refined, and harmonized the world with music; but all that was chaste, lovely and enchanting were characterized by the fair—every divine attribute was feminine, even to justice and mercy. The nine muses were Olympian vestals. The graces—Truth, Faith, Hope and Charity all *female* divinities. Ladies! without any vain pretensions of being strong minded women, we are at least co-equal with men. In Fenelon's beautiful Epic of Telemachus—who is the guide of inexperienced youth? who is mentor?—but *Minerva*—the *Goddess of wisdom* who sprang from the *head* of Jove—"Heaven's last, best gift"—man's good genius and guardian Angel. Woman in her own secluded circle is as great if not superior to man in his excentric orbit. All we require is an education equal to man's, and then in another generation our sex will be exalted to their original supremacy. An old English ballad will here prove applicable to favor our pretensions:

"Adam was laid in a slumber,
And then he lost part of his side,
When he awoke, he with wonder,
Beheld his most beautiful Bride.
She was not taken out of his *head*, sirs,
To triumph and rule over Man,
Nor was she taken out of his *feet*, sirs,
For Man to be trampled upon;
But she was taken out of his *side*, sirs,
To rule in an *equal degree*."

Yes, truly a good woman is always happy to be wedded by a good man; but, after all the good man's son will stand a poor chance of being good also, if she does not guide *him*; but until we are *thoroughly educated* and rendered superior to petty artifice, our indirect influence on masculine natures will ever produce deplorable results. I therefore reiterate—in asserting the rights of man—I only prove that women wrong themselves by submitting to the superficial training of depraved Fashion, which is diametrically opposed to the dictates of reason and common sense. We must not be satisfied with the mere simple mental extract, but the essential essence of intellectuality—the quintessence of female intelligence is required.

What is man's ostensible motive in marrying? It cannot be for mere animal gratification. He is already free. He has, generally speaking, nobler incentive—he yearns to enjoy the spirit of virtue, hallowed by chaste, yet ardent love. Man has a just right to expect the full value of that inestimable treasure he desires, his honest heritage on earth. Male and female were created one—their minds are equally susceptible of the highest attainments. To render man's culture more excellent, woman must be rationally nurtured, for his first impressions are from her, and first impressions are the strongest.

How is it possible that a mere girl taken from school at fifteen or seventeen, with "a little learning," which is a "dangerous thing,"—how can she be expected to comprehend the incumbent duties of a wife and mother! A florist requires two or three years, at least, to become an adept at cultivating, training and improving flowers—yet the miraculous human sensitive plant is left to chance, to instinct, which too often produces ricketty offspring, a dissatisfied husband and slovenly wife. During the days of courtship, the masked coquette studies to fascinate a *lover*; in a few short weeks after marriage, the mask is thrown aside and the bride considers it unnecessary to please a *husband*, yet he has an unquestionable right to expect it.

An affectionate wife would make any sacrifice for a husband, nor deem it superogatory. Has he not yielded to her his liberty—all he possesses? He has chosen her as his bosom friend—his household economizer—the monitress of his children, and his intellectual companion. In lieu of these estimable qualities, she worries him to give parties, whether he can afford it or not. She must have company—the children must depend on strangers for tuition, and as to economy, selfishness predominates—a restless anxiety to excel other ladies, in appearances, no matter at what cost. "Mrs. Gewgaw, at the opera last evening, wore a most magnificent shawl," cries Mrs. Hoodwink to her spouse, who expects in a few days to behold a small red flag protruding from his store down town. He puffs a cigar—having no other comfort. She coaxes and smiles until, like poor Sir Peter Teazle, he ejaculates:

"Cannot I be in a good humer without paying for it? But speak to me thus, and there's nothing I can refuse you."

Is such a creature as this any better than a rapacious mistress? No wife has a right to expect a silk dress whose husband can only afford a merino.

Such wheedling importunity is unworthy a respectable married woman—she must indeed have "fallen from her high estate," to be guilty of meanness so disgusting to an exalted wife, who is incapable of any finesse for the gratification of sordid selfishness. Nor does the mischief end here; for such heartless exhibitions frequently take place in the presence of daughters who naturally follow their mother's example; too soon their organs of imitation are exercised, and the poor husband and father is ultimately ruined by mercers, milliners, and his own mercenary family.

"They cut his head off with a golden axe,
And smile upon the stroke which murders him"—

a stroke of policy for the sake of vanity.

Until vanity is nipped in the bud—suppressed by vigilant coercion as a degrading vice—woman can never be truly exalted. Some conceited old ladies attest that it is natural for girls to be vain! I affirm that it is most unnatural. Little children often manifest thievish propensities, and some people may argue we are all more or less naturally thievish! No one save a natural would perpetuate the offence by leaving it unchecked. I have known many upright, honorable individuals, who expressed the profoundest gratitude to their parents for having severely corrected their first offences. If one evil propensity can be prevented, so can another—vanity is not less sinful than dishonesty—for the evil is frequently sacrificed to at the cost of honor. Than vanity there is no greater barrier to our emancipation.

Woman was ordained by a beneficent Creator to solace man in affliction, to soothe his impetuosity, to participate in every trial, an exemplary personification of pure affection and virtue to his progency. Thongh guided by man on earth-she guides him to a better world. However just a father's precepts may be, a mother's example is omnipotent.

Philosophers inform us that the human heart is maternal; if so when we reflect on the hierogiyphics or "mother's marks" which are imaged like sun pictures on the skin, how may the same mysterious power influence the mind in embryo! King James of England fainted at the slight of a drawn sword. His mother, Mary, Queen of Scots, previous to his birth beheld David Rizzio stabbed at Holyrood House. Monk Ghost Lewis, as he was facetiously termed from his marvellous relations of friars and spectres, had an indolent mother who was incessantly poring over ghostly novels. A lady who was an inveterate card player threw her last stake on the ace of clubs and lost. Soon after she gave birth to a child, the pupil of its eye presenting a fac simile of the club ace! May not vices be thus inherited?

We must be temperate in all things—chaste even in thought—preserving the imagination in a healthy state by cultivating the mind with sound knowledge. A mother may predetermine her child's destiny, its heart imbibing sin from her own. Eve transgressed ere Cain was born! A woman has quite sufficient to think of, without interfering with elections or military matters. Let her look at home. For the sake of contrast we will now depict a scene for the gratification of masculine damsels—our Bloomers—the strong, or rather weak-minded women.

Fire bells sound an alarm! Fiery belles attired *ala* Mose, running with the "machine," scamper through mud and mire, like the witches of Tam O'Shanter! Away they dash through thick and thin, shrieking like wild cats; while their husbands and other domestic male animals—good, easy souls keep house—darn the hose, and nurse the babies! Then imagine a female Falstaff in a Bloomer dress, bawling at the top of her voice, in *falsetto*, through a speaking trumpet! The new Female Star Police too, would be irresistible—causing each sidewalk to ring again with their hickory sticks, or taking disorderly men into custody! They would have little else to do I fear; for the lords of creation, finding their occupations gone, would inevitably play the devil when women began to play the fool.

Preposterous and ridiculous are the utopian rights my sex have hitherto attempted to assert. Vain, busy-bodies! they would really rally to voting clubs, and play Mag's diversions at Tammany Hall, or smoke the pipe of peace under their own wigwam, or rant in turn like Meg Merilies!!! Alas! they already possess too much indirect political power, without attending in *propria personæ*, on public platforms.—Few husbands do anything without first consulting their wives, and however opposed to their incoherencies—yet, dreading a Mrs. Caudle's lecture, men are too often induced to acquiesce against their own inclinations, for the sake of a quiet life.

"Wife and mouse—quiet house:
Wife and cat—dreadful that!"

Many a false movement is made on the State Chess Board, through grave Senators being check-mated under petticoat government.

Scholastic erudition and mathematical knowledge are as requisite for woman as man, if her natural faculties and organic conformation are capable of such attainments. I knew a map engraver, and astronomical student—both self-taught, mistresses of abstruse sciences—whose male partners were solely directed by them. These women initiated their sons, who excelled their fathers, in consequence of their mother's genius; but, neither of those highly-gifted women courted popularity.

Woman has allowed herself to be underrated as a secondary being, and consequently sunk into mean content, instead of being fully sensible of her legitimate rank as man's immortal helpmate. A Silas Doughnut will exclaim—"I want a wife who can make a pie and cook a dinner." Why, almost any biped with three ideas in their heads is able to do these things; while incapable of fulfilling more important offices. Many a husband more resembles the weaker vessel than a wife, whose solid, unobtrusive good sense, imparts stability to his character. The stronger being has gained a mastery on earth, and Eve's descendants are enslaved—their powers depreciated by superficial training. We neither require queens, priestesses, or female stump orators, but high-minded, glorious, thoroughly educated women—superior to pitiful devices—great as Mandana, whose noble son Cyrus, of Persia, combined female suavity with masculine magnanimity; such amiable and mighty female spirits cannot degenerate; whom no puerile coxcomb could presume to lure like children, with a satin garment or glittering carcanet.

Female society is yet in a contemptible state; artful chicanery, "envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness" are too much in vogue. Nobility of soul is read of in romances as a seraphic quality no longer in existence. Oh! let us strive to restore female dignity—the angelic attributes of our sex—

"Auld nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes oh,
Her prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, oh!"

Woman is not a whit more vain than man, only he is in less danger of falling, education alone rendering him more obdurate and suspicious.

"Man's love, is of man's life, a thing apart—
'Tis woman's whole existence."

Pure sacred affection is to the soul what solar glory is to creation; it refines, exalts, and sanctifies humanity. This is the beauty of holiness which will only come to perfection when woman is aware of her own sublimity.

I as a woman do not ask the right to do right; all just persons will award this. My own education has been wofully defective. I was naturally wayward, and had it not been for the moral examples of a superior minded mother, I might now have proved a lackadaisical nonentity dreaming away existence in a rocking-chair instead of improving my children. The precepts I received in addition to my own dear bought experience, I impart to them, entertaining the pleasurable anticipation that they may do likewise.

My fair sisters, in asserting their claims to supremacy, are perfectly justifiable; their only error has been in mistaking their sphere of action. The daughters of *Pan* alone should patronize pantaletts. A masculine heroine is as unsightly as the Bearded Lady. A woman's ambition can soar no higher than to be essentially—a woman.

"Grace in her step, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture, dignity and love."

Woman, thus exalted, will establish the Rights of Man.

For the Standard.

To the Editors of the Standard:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Cooke, of the *Printing* Department in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, finding it utterly impossible to refute any of the statements I have made exposing his highly reprehensible conduct, has adopted the only mode left him, that of perverting language and bespattering the object of his malice with gross and unfounded abuse—although that is an article which he professes not to deal in. In his address "to the public—once more," in the Standard of the 2nd inst., he plainly betrays a consciousness of his own guilt, though in that "uncommon display of depravity" he labors and flounders hard, but in vain, to justify himself before the public.

He even tries to justify his fraudulent attempt to palm off his "Cultivator" as the organ, and actually denies that he has taken back the "endorsement," and acknowledged "it was no endorsement." He now has it, he only "explained," and enters into a serious attempt to *explain* the *explanation*—an effort as puerile and ridiculous as the first was sneaking and deceptive. He says the word *official* was interpolated by me, "upon which the misunderstanding depended," &c. Here is another bold attempt at misrepresentation. The document, headed "endorsement," I said, was in the form and language of an official document, and admitted of no other construction. This I maintain, and annex said document to this communication, that your readers may examine it and judge for themselves. It will be seen that there is no general sense in which the word "endorsement," heading such a document, can be distorted to mean any thing else but the *official* recognition expressed in the document. Its collocation gives it that specific meaning, and nothing else, just as the word *Act* placed over a public statute stamps it with an official character, and renders it unsusceptible of any other meaning than that of *law*, unless it be a *forgery*; and Mr. Cooke's position as teacher and publisher deprives him of the plea of ignorance in the use of the term in that connection. The public will judge of the design with which this "endorsement" was published, and also of the degree of turpitude which attaches to such an act. He pleads, however, that he did explain, that he only meant "recommendations." Very well, was not that taking back the endorsement and acknowledging it was not an endorsement? But why did he not use the word "recommendation" at first? The truth is, this miserable, though uncommonly *'cute* and *shy* attempt at explanation, sinks him deeper in the mire than ever. The pretext that he "promptly explained" the character of the document, "as soon as he discovered that some distant friends had misapprehended it," can avail him nothing. What will the public think of such a pretence, when they learn that this explanation was not made, as I am informed, until after the chairman of the Executive Committee, indignant at the deception which had been practiced, came to this city for the express purpose of demanding its retraction—not until after Mr. Cooke was called to attend a conference of the Chairman with the signers, and promised a satisfactory explanation? "Distant readers," indeed! Did not one of the papers of this city, (the Star,) even, not suspecting the cheat, from its construction of that document, speak of the "Cultivator" as the official organ? Again—I am authorised to say that it was by false pretences that Mr. Cooke induced one of the gentlemen* at least, whose name is affixed to his "*emphatic* recommendation," as he now calls it, to sign that document; and now he has the impudence to condemn the idea of allowing a member of the committee to express his choice by proxy! Truly, the matter which issues from this "reservoir of impurity" is any thing but *fragrant*, and the public will no doubt be as much surprised at its "vast contents," as Mr. Cooke is disagreeably affected by its exposure.

He still harps upon the statement made in the Standard in regard to the postponement of the subject of the organ by the Executive Committee, but levels his arrow now at the manner, not the truth of the statement. He says that Mr. Lemay "crept into the Standard office and furnished the Editor with a statement, purporting to give the action of that body (Committee) requesting that it should be inserted editorially," &c. This little sentence alone is replete with falsehood. I did not go into the Standard office at all to furnish the Editor with a statement. Happening to meet Mr. Holden on the street, after having read a notice in his paper, giving some account of the proceedings of the Executive Committee, I remarked to him that the reason why the Committee did not decide upon the choice of an organ was omitted in that article; to which he replied, as that was a matter of public interest if I would furnish him with a statement he would publish it, editorially, as I understood him to say, as he had the previous notice, which was furnished him by a friend and inserted in that form. I accordingly stated so much of what I had learned from the Chairman to have been the action of the Committee as was necessary to show why no decision was made on the question of choice—sent it to the Standard office, and it was inserted editorially. If Mr. Cooke can detect the slightest impropriety in this, "optics sharp he has I ween, to see what is not to be seen." But there were several specifications drawn from that statement, by Mr. Cooke's imagination, against which he exhausted all the arrows of his long attack in the Post. His charges there were met and refuted, the truth of the statement was established, and now Mr. Cooke skulks out of the false charges which he had raised, not by producing his vaunted "statements of the Executive Committee"—where are they?—why are they not produced?—but by giving it as *his* "*opinion*" that there was a design in those words which they do not fully convey *literally!* This reminds your readers of the story of Sambo and the pig. When he started out with him "he was pig," but when he came to deliver his charge, lo! "he was *puppy*." "Never was so base a design so poorly" covered—never did an attempt to prevent the plain meaning of words, and show what those "words *would seem* to convey," appear so glaring and prove so abortive.

There are some smaller matters, out of which Mr. Cooke labors to make a little capital—such as holding out the idea that he was derided on account of his past poverty, his being a Yankee, &c.—which only serve to expose the extreme paucity of his means of defence; to furnish fresh proof of the unscrupulousness with which one of a *certain* class of Yankees will essay to impose upon the public his false wares; and to show how one who has grown fat upon public favor and indulgence, will become inflated, arrogant and presumptuous, and affect to despise those who, in an humbler sphere, have acquired their possessions by honest industry and economy.

To cap the climax of falsehood and defamation, this Mr. Cooke—the same individual, who sneaked about privately among members of the Executive Committee, soliciting their signatures to his *recommendation*, who, after having succeeded, in this underhanded manner, in inducing but four of that Committee to sign it before the others were called together to hear and examine his "peculiar claims," and whatever claims others might present, hastily published the precious document as a *bona fide* "*endorsement*,"—aye, this swift witness, thus coming into court all over tainted, has the unblushing effrontery to stand up and utter what he knows, and what I here pronounce to be utterly false and groundless, to-wit: that *I had laid my plans to supplant him!* This testimony of this *interested* witness falls back upon his *own head*, and deserves no farther notice. But to show how supremely ridiculous a *smart* man even, in such a predicament, may make himself, and completely discredit his evidence, he ends his flagrant assertion with this most pregnant "Quere.—Was the 'Arator' out before the *proxies* were obtained?" This may best be answered by another: Query.—Was the 'Cultivator' out before the "*endorsement*" was obtained? The fact is notorious that the "endorsement" was procured and published *in the first number* of the 'Cultivator,' and I never so much as thought of proxies until my attention was called to this vile and insidious effort to blast the prospects of the "Arator."

Mr. Cooke denies the truth of my statement in regard to the limitations under which he was permitted to conduct the printing department in the Asylum. I re-affirm it, notwithstanding his denial, and prove it by one of the very extracts which he publishes. The idea which I endeavored to convey was, that it was distinctly understood (though there might be no written restrictions) the amount of printing was to be limited. Therefore, although the Board of Directors in their report to the Legislature may say with propriety, "No restrictions were placed upon the Principal as to the amount of work he should do, if the public choose to employ him;" yet, in reference to the fact that it was understood clearly and unequivocally that his operations *were to be limited*, the Board add with emphasis—"*but he has never been permitted, with the consent or approbation of the Board, to* BID FOR PUBLIC PRINTING, SOLICIT WORK FROM INDIVIDUALS, OR IN ANY WAY INTERFERE WITH THE WORK OF OTHER PRESSES IN THE STATE." I am indebted to Mr. Cooke for this quotation from the report of the Board. It fully expresses and establishes the sum and substance of all I said or intended to "convey" relative to the restrictions which I took special care to say, explicitly, were such that his work was "*not to interfere with the regular printing establishments of the State, conducted upon private means and responsibility.*" If any further evidence were necessary to prove this, it might be added that the very nature of the case implied the restriction. When Mr. Cooke took the printing department at his own risk, which the Committee of the Legislature properly commend as "a judicious arrangement," since the mechanical departments were to be "maintained without cost to the State," the whole office, press and types, was not worth five hundred dollars, and was conducted in a room in the basement of the main building. This was then deemed sufficient, and was amply sufficient for all legitimate purposes. Mr. Cooke, of course, as he took it at his own risk, was to have all money that might be received over and above expenses; but the idea that he was to take the office, and, *as an object, make it profitable if he could*, is ridiculous, since it would have been to subvert the benevolent design of the establishment and convert an institution intended for a public benefit into an instrument to subserve private interests. But how stands the case now? The printing office has been enlarged, as heretofore stated, until it has become the largest publishing establishment in the State—a house has been erected for its use—a large two story brick building—at the *cost of the State;* and the tremendous amount of printing enumerated in my former communication, executed in it, much of it with injury and injustice "to the other presses in the State." Indeed, much other printing has been done there, which it would be "too tedious to enumerate."—What amount of printing has Mr. Cooke done for the State Agricultural Society alone? I understand he has been paid upwards of eight hundred dollars for his charges against that association? He is not "permitted to bid for public work." Oh, no—yet he prints the Laws of the State, a job which cost the State $4,443 12, according to the Comptroller's statement. The Laws were put out to the lowest bidder, Mr. Cooke did not bid, but *he executed the work!* He is not permitted to "solicit work from individuals;" yet he gets into his hands, by some means, and prints thousands of dollars worth, the work of individuals which legitimately belongs to the ordinary patronage of "the other presses in the State." And all this is done in a splendid brick office, built at the expense of the State, rent free, by the Principal of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind; and cannot be done, I repeat, without culpable neglect of the paramount duties of the office for which he is paid adequate and ample salary.

Now, in all calmness and candor, we ask if this is right? Is it not high time the proper authorities should correct these abuses? Will not the people of North Carolina, who are taxed to support the Asylum, demand that it shall be confined to its legitimate objects, and not be converted into an instrument of building up the private fortune of the Principal, who, from the extent of his operations already appears to have grown rich and over reaching?

This article has already been extended beyond the limits I had prescribed to it; much may hereafter be added, and much has already been said that I should gladly have avoided; but the gross attack of Mr. Cooke has compelled me, in self-defence, to present this plain and unvarnished exposition to the public, whose decision I shall cheerfully abide.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, May 7, 1855.

The following is the document published by Mr. Cooke as an "endorsement":

From the first number of the Cultivator.

ENDORSEMENT.

WHEREAS, The North Carolina State Agricultural Society, at a meeting held in Raleigh, on the 20th of January, 1855, passed the following Resolution:

Resolved,—That the Executive Committee be authorized to adopt, as the Organ of the Society, any agricultural periodical published in this State, which they may think proper: and that they be requested to take such steps towards securing subscribers, as in their judgment they may see proper.

And, whereas, William D. Cooke, of Raleigh, late publisher of the "Farmers' Journal," proposes to publish an Agricultural Journal, devoted to the agricultural improvement of the State, to be known by the name of "THE NORTH-CAROLINA CULTIVATOR," therefore, we, the undersigned, members of the Executive Committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society, do hereby take pleasures in recommending the said CAROLINA CULTIVATOR, to the planters and farmers of North Carolina; judging from Mr. Cooke's past experience in conducting an Agricultural paper, and his well known energy and perseverance, we feel assured that the CAROLINA CULTIVATOR will prove to be worthy the support and patronage of the Agricultural community.

And we do hereby appeal to the Farmers of the State, and all others who feel an interest in the Agricultural Improvement of North Carolina to sustain the CAROLINA CULTIVATOR, and use their influence in procuring subscribers for the same.

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
W. H. JONES,
JAMES F. JORDAN,
JNO. C. PARTRIDGE.

To the Editors of the Standard:

MESSRS. EDITORS—Allow me to call your attention to an Editorial article in the Post of the 5th instant, which bears the image of Mr. W. D. Cooke, in all its features, and is calculated to produce a very erroneous impression upon the public mind, in reference to the Premium List published in the "Arator," in the Standard, the Star, and the "Cultivator." The Post says the said list "had never been before the Executive Committee or adopted by them"—publishes a corrected list, headed "*official*," with the name of Wm. D. Cooke attached as Secretary, and regrets the premature publication of the former list. Now, this article does gross injustice to the "Arator," as it intimates it was published in that paper prematurely, without authority; whereas it was handed to me by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, as the Premium List for the next State Fair, with a request to publish it in the "Arator," and send a slip as soon as printed to each of the City papers, which I did, the "Cultivator" included; and Mr. Cooke printed it in all haste, in the form of an Extra, and attached it to the "Cultivator," which came out at the same time with the "Arator," informing his readers that he did this to give them early information, and leave the pages of the "Cultivator" free for purely agricultural matter. Now, he is a member of the Executive Committee, and ought to know better than Mr. Lemay, whether this list "had been before said Committee or adopted by them." If it had not, why did he "prematurely publish," *and give it to his readers as early information?* Why did he not tell the public *then* that it was not adopted, and inform them that he would wait for a corrected list? And why, in the Post, does he attempt now to throw the blame on the "Arator," and withhold the fact that *he* published the very same list *in an Extra stitched to the "Cultivator,"* without one word of objection to its "erroneous and imperfect" character, or telling his readers it had not even been before the Committee, of which he is a member? As to whether it "had been before the Committee" or not, "or adopted by them," was a matter, of course, which I could not know personally, not being a member; but having been handed to me, by the Chairman, for publication, I took it for granted it had been adopted; and the publication of it by Mr. Cooke, was an acknowledgement by him that it had been, and was as much official then, as it is now that it has his name to it as Secretary. The insinuation is as much against the Chairman of the Executive Committee as the "Arator," and I doubt not he will give the public correct information on the subject. The reason why this insidious attack is made upon him, may be found, probably in the fact, that he has not yielded to the *earnest* and *repeated* efforts which Mr. Cooke has made to induce him to take such steps as would further his impatient desire to have the "Cultivator" adopted as the "organ." Dr. Crudup, (the Chairman,) it is known throughout the State, is one of the ablest, most zealous and indefatigable friends and laborers in the cause of the State Agricultural Society—that he has done more, made more personal sacrifices, and devoted more time to the business connected with the State Fair, than any other man in the State; and is this to be the reward of his fidelity and patriotic labors? Is Mr. Cooke to prostitute his station, and the influence it gives him, to override every thing and every body that stands in the way of his ambition?

THOS. J. LEMAY.

May 9, 1855.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public 59.]

AN ACT to establish a circuit court of the United States in and for the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a judicial circuit shall be, and the same is hereby, constituted, in and for the State of California, to be known as the circuit court of the United States for the districts of California, a term of which court shall be held annually, in the city of San Francisco, on the first Monday of July in each and every year; and for this purpose a judge shall be appointed, and the court hereby organized shall, in all things, have and exercise the same original jurisdiction as is vested in the several circuit courts in the United States, as organized under existing laws, and shall also have and exercise the same appellate jurisdiction over the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California as by existing laws is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States over the district courts of the United States in their respective circuits; and the said judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall have the power to appoint a deputy, which clerk shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the said city of San Francisco, and shall receive for the services he may perform double the fees allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said judge shall have power to order and hold such special or extra terms of said court as he may deem expedient, and at such time or times as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the marshal and clerk of said court, at least thirty days previous to the commencement of such special or extra term or terms, which order shall be published intermediately in two or more of the gazettes of the State of California; and at any or all of such special terms the business of said court shall have reference to the immediately preceding regular or special term, and be proceeded with in the same manner; and such proceedings shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid as if the same had taken place at a regular term of said court; all which terms shall be held at such place, in the said city of San Francisco, as the marshal of the United States for the northern district of California, whose duty it shall be to act as the marshal of said court, shall procure for the purpose, under the directions of said judge; and appeals from the proceedings of the court organized under this act shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, to the same manner, and on the same conditions, as appeals are taken under existing laws from the other circuit courts of the United States

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of said court shall have the same power to issue writs of habeas corpus and other writs as is vested by law in the other judges of the United States

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the judge of said court shall fail to attend at the time and place of holding any regular or special term of said court before the close of the fourth day after the commencement of such term, the business pending before said court shall stand adjourned until the next regular term of said court, or until the next regular term of said court, or until the next special term of the court, should one be ordered under the authority of this act previous to such regular term.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California shall hereafter exercise only the ordinary duties and powers of the district courts of the United States, except the special jurisdiction vested in the said district courts of California over the decisions of the board of commissioners for the settlement of private land claims in California under existing laws; and that appeals from the judgments, orders, and decrees of either of said district courts of California, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, shall be taken to the circuit court organized by this act in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of the district courts to the circuit courts of the United States

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge appointed under this act shall, from time to time, or at any time when in his opinion the business of his own court will permit, and that of the courts of the northern and southern districts of California shall require, form part off, and preside over, the said district courts when either of them is engaged in the discharge of the appellate jurisdiction vested in it over the decisions of the board of commissioners for the settlement of private land claims in the State of California, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and by another act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes," passed thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective district courts of California to give thirty days' written notice to the judge of the court organized under this act of the time and place of the sitting of such district court for the discharge of such appellate jurisdiction; and in case the judge of such district court shall fail, from sickness or other casualty, to attend at such time and place, the judge of the court organized under this act is hereby authorized to hold said court and proceed with the business of the court, in accordance with the provisions prescribed for the regulation of said district court in the act of Congress hereinbefore referred to; and all appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of the said district court, whether held by the last-mentioned judge, or by him in conjunction with the district judge, or by the district judge alone, shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California."

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the judge appointed under this act shall be four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to commence from the date of his appointment.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws militigating against this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed

Approved March 2, 1855

[Public 61.]

AN ACT to amend "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the fifth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four and approved August fifth, eighteen and fifty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date when the reciprocity treaty of the fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entered into between Great Britain and the United States, shall go into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authiozed and required to refund out of any money in the treasury, to the several persons entitled thereto, such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties on "fish of all kinds, the products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water," imported to the United States from and after the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the date of the promulgation by the President of the United States of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, on proof, satisfactory to the said Secretary, that the articles aforesaid were the products of some one of the British provinces of the New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island, and imported therefrom into the United States and duties duly paid thereon, which have not been refunded on export; and no is further authorized and required, from and after the day the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, to cancel, on like satisfactory proof, and warehouse bonds to secure the duties that may have been given for any of said articles imported as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the date when the reciprocity treaty of the fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entered into between Great Britain and the United States, shall go into effect in the manner therein prescribed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to refund out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the persons entitled thereto, such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties on any of the articles enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, imported into the United States from the British provinces of Canada, New Burnswick, and Nova Scotia, respectively, since the date of the acts of their respective governments admitting like articles into said provinces from the United States free of duty, on proof, satisfactory to the said Secretary, that the articles so imported were the products of Canada, New Burnswick, or Nova Scotia, as the case may be, and imported therefrom into the United States, and that the duties were duly paid thereon; and he is further authorized and required to cancel, from and after the date the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, on light satisfactory proof, any warehouse bonds to secure duties which may have been given for any of the said articles imported as aforesaid. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also hereby invested with the same authority and power to refund the duties or cancel the warehouse bonds on any of the articles enumerated in said treaty, the produce of Prince Edward's Islands or Newfoundland, respectively, on said treaty going into operation, should it be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Secretary, that Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, have admitted all of the articles enumerated in said treaty from the United States free of duty, prior to said treaty going into operation.

Approved March 2, 1855.

[Public 9.]

A RESOLUTION in relation to the New Orleans custom-house.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make such change in the mode of crnstructing the New Orleans custom-house as well best; in his judgment, lighten the foundations from the great weight of the superstructure.

Approved March 2, 1855.

[Public 14.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ulysses Ward, Thomas Blagden, F. Howard, J. C. Mckleden, John Van Reswick, P. W. Browning, and Matthew G. Emery, and their present and future associates, are hereby declared to be a body-politic and corporate under the name and style of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia; and by the same name shall have perpetual succession; and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of law and equity in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and to make and to have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, and generally to do such acts and things as are or may be necessary to carry into effect this act and promote the objects and designs of this corporation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the purposes and designs of this corporation shall be to insure the respective dwelling houses and other buildings, furniture, and every description of property of the members thereof, against loss or damage by fire.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of this company shall cousist of the premium notes given by the insured and of the cash paid in as interest on said premium notes, which cash shall never

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY. MAY 12, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HILLSBOROUGH, May 2, 1855.

To the Delegates appointed to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN: George W. Thompson, Esq., who was nominated for Congress by the Convention at Franklinton on the 18th of last month, having declined the nomination, I hereby call upon you to re-assemble at Franklinton on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, for the purpose of making another nomination.

Allow me, gentlemen, to express the earnest hope that as many of you as can possibly attend, will do so.

J. ALLISON, *Ch'm.*

THE FRANKLINTON CONVENTION.

Bear in mind that the Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will meet at Franklinton on FRIDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of May.

Let every delegate attend. It is of the first importance that the party should present a solid and united front in the approaching campaign.

There can be *no* doubt, it seems to us, of the propriety of the re-assembling of the delegates. They were chosen, in the primary meetings, *to nominate a candidate to be voted for*—that duty they have attempted, but failed thus far to perform, on account of the declination of Mr. Thompson. Many precedents might be referred to, but that of New Hampshire is to the point and conclusive. Gen. Pierce, now President Pierce, presided over the State Convention at which the Rev. Mr. Atwood was nominated for Governor. Mr. Atwood accepted, but soon after wrote a letter containing abolition sentiments. What was the result? Why, Gen. Pierce at once, as the President of the body, issued a call re-assembling the Convention; it met—he presided over it again—a new nomination was made—the Democracy of the State endorsed their action, and the nominee was triumphantly elected.

We might discuss the matter at length, but we do not perceive it to be necessary to do so now. The Editors of this journal are in no respect *interested* in the subject, except as Democrats sincerely desirous of harmony and of a triumph at the polls. We are also satisfied that Gen. Allison, the President of the Convention, is actuated by none other than the best motives in the course he has recommended; *he* has no aspirations for office, no favorites to press unduly on the Convention; and is the last man among living Democrats to advise or to do any thing calculated to lead to the disorganization or the defeat of his party.

We ask leave again most earnestly to urge the delegates to attend in full force on the 18th instant. Let them come up in their strength from *every* County, and make, as they can make, a nomination acceptable to the party generally; and a victory—a brilliant and decisive victory over all combinations will most certainly be won. This is a time at which, above all other times, we should all of us be willing to forego or yield our personal perferences, and *go as one man for principles.* "UNITED, WE STAND; DIVIDED, WE FALL." The path to union, to continued harmony, and to success at the ballot-box has been pointed out by the venerable President of the Convention. Let us walk in that path, fearing nothing, but looking confidently for a glorious triumph.

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH IN PETERSBURG.

The Democrats of Petersburg achieved a brilliant triumph over the Know Nothings in their election of municipal officers on Monday last. They elected their Mayor by 152 majority, and all the other officers but one. They have a clear majority of six in the Common Council, which consists of twenty-four. Well may our friends of the "Cockade City" exult over this result. They have acquitted themselves admirably. The result is significant of the action of the people of Virginia on the 4th Thursday of this month. The Southside Democrat says:

"The vote for Mayor is not less strikingly conclusive of the contempt into which Know Nothingism has sunk in this community.—For, notice the facts: A Democrat (?) was nominated, with a view, of course, to drawing off members of the Democratic party from the support of their candidate. The present Mayor, while a most excellent officer, had given in his official administration of justice fancied grounds of complaint for numerous malcontents, and from this feeling, it will not be denied that the Know Nothings counted largely on a numerous accession to the vote of their candidate. Finally, the vote for Mayor was by *ballot, in the dark*, where Know Nothingism always delights to do its work of assassination. Still laboring under these disadvantages, the Democratic candidate is elected by *one hundred and fifty-two votes.*

And thus we might go on and prove in the case of the vote of each candidate, that the result is a grand Democratic triumph, that demoustrates not only the miserable weakness of the Know Nothing organization in this city, but that foreshadows a majority for the Democratic State ticket, of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred.

Never before were the Democracy of Petesburg so thoroughly harmonious, united and organized. They are animated with but one feeling, and that is to lend a helping hand in winning a glorious and great victory in Virginia over Know Nothingism on the 4th Thursday in May."

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The foreign intelligence which we give to-day by the Asia, leaves little hope for a speedy termination of the European war. The bombardment of Sebastopol was still going on, with losses on both sides, but with no good prospect of success on the part of the allied powers. The negotiations for peace had been discontinued, and the opinion in England was that the war must continue for a lengthened period. The London Times considers the policy of the new Czar as more aggressive than that of his father.

England has effected a loan of sixteen millions sterling to the Rothschilds, on terms which, as a correspondent of the New York Herald states, place the consols at only 80. The Herald's correspondent refers to this loan as one of the evidences of the declining credit of England.

☞ A friend has handed us a "Tariff of freight on the North Carolina Railroad," printed, as is stated on the bill, at "the office of the *Carolina Cultivator*, Raleigh." Mr. Cooke's imprints have heretofore been, "office of the Southern Weekly Post." How many printing establishments is he carrying on? Here is evidence of two. He is a public officer, and we ask for information; but we trust that, for so doing, we shall not be charged by Mr. Waddell, one of the Editors of the Know Nothing Post, with being hostile to the "humane" institution with which he is connected.

☞ The Star "suggests" a baso falsehood when it insinuates that any caucus at this place has determined on the democratic candidate for Congress. We are at no loss to perceive the *motives* of the Star, and they are such as no honorable man would entertain. Mr. Doub may make the most of this. We only brand him as he deserves, and as the circumstances demand.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—The Know Nothings were defeated on the 7th in the municipal election at Harper's Ferry, Va. All the Democratic candidates were elected by large majorities.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

We, the associate editor of the Standard, cannot but feel grateful to the old gentleman who presides over the Raleigh Register for his interest in our welfare; and taking him for our "father confessor" we will proceed, after our own manner, to answer certain interrogatories propounded to us in his last issue. We commence with his preamble:

"There is but little difference, if any, between the suppression of truth, when in justice it ought to be uttered, and the suggestion of falsehood."

That is rich for the Register, who, in the very article under consideration, suggests a string of falsehoods by asking questions calculated and designed to create false impressions. Such has been the history of the Register for years. Instances might be enumerated, but we forbear, and proceed to his questions:

"1. Why did not the "Standard," in its account of Leach's Franklinton *expose*, publish what he said about the *third* degree—THAT IT WAS HOSTILE TO ABOLITIONISM?"

Simply because he said no such thing. The question suggests a naked falsehood.

"2. Why did it not state that towards the last of his developments he was forced to admit he had never withdrawn from the order, but was still a member?"

He admitted no such thing, but said expressly that he did not consider himself a member—he had never withdrawn formally, but had never been in a lodge since he joined. Will the Register say that Mr. Leach is still a member? Question 2 suggests two falsehoods.

"3. Why did it not also state that Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Bachelor, and other gentlemen of the party, denounced the whole proceeding and exhibition as dishonorable and base?"

We heard no delegate in the Convention or out of it make any such denunciation. If we had, unless it had been spoken publicly in Convention, we would have been guilty of meanness to have reported it.—During Mr. Leach's speech the cars arrived, and the Warren delegation, including the gentlemen named above, if we rightly recollect, were forced to leave. The question suggests, as we think, something worse than a falsehood.

"4. Why did it not state that whilst there were in the Convention men calling themselves gentlemen, who justified the act, in the face of the solemn obligation he had taken to keep secret what he was exposing, there were also others present belonging to the Odd Fellows and Masons, who declared that any one, who would be guilty of such conduct, or justified it, should be kicked out of the company of honorable men?"

We heard no Odd Fellow nor Mason declare any such thing; nor do we believe that any *good* Odd Fellow or Mason would make any such declaration. Some "spurious" one who had bartered his Odd Fellowship or Masonry for Know Nothingism might have used such language, but if so we did not hear it.

There are four other questions that are general in their nature, and which it is none of our peculiar province to answer, especially as some of them refer to the future, which we do not pretend to read.

We trust our venerable father confessor is satisfied.

THE CLINTON CONVENTION.

We learn, from the last Wilmington Journal, that WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Cumberland, was nominated on Tuesday last, by the Convention at Clinton, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the third District. The Journal says:

"We learn from John Taylor, Esq., of Brunswick County, who arrived in town this morning from Clinton, where he had been to attend the Democratic District Convention, as a delegate, that the Convention organized yesterday, by electing George Houston, Esq., of Wilmington, President, and one Vice-President from each county; Jas. Fulton, of Wilmington, and Wm. J. Yates, of Fayetteville, Secretaries.

The two-thirds rule was adopted. The Gubernatorial vote of last August was also adopted as the basis upon which to be governed in voting.

The Convention was a very full one—every County being represented.

Upon the seventh ballot WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Fayetteville, was selected, as the standard bearer of the Democratic party, of the third Congressional District, for a sent in the next Congress of the United States.

The Editor, Mr. Fulton, was detained at Clinton last night, in order we presume to draw up the proceedings of the Convention. Otherwise we would have been able to give a full report of the doings of the Convention to-day. We learn that very strong Anti-Know-Nothing resolutions were adopted, and that Mr. Winslow being in attendance at Court was informed of his nomination soon after it was made. He accepted of the some, in a short but most appropriate speech, endorsing the resolutions adopted by the Convention with his whole heart.

We are pleased to learn that the Convention was conducted with the utmost harmony and decorum, and that the best sort of feeling was evinced. This augurs well for our party.

We now unfurl our banner to the breeze, and defy Know Nothingism, or any other ism that may spring up."

Messrs. Winslow, T. S. D. McDowell, of Bladen, and Norment, of Robeson, were in nomination.

The Democracy of the third District have a candidate who is worthy of the cause, and of their best exertions in the canvass. Mr. Winslow will be triumphantly elected, the calculations of the dark-lantern Order to the contrary notwithstanding.

The next Journal will no doubt contain the proceedings, which we shall take pleasure in laying before our readers.

LIGHT WANTED.

As "one good turn deserves another" will our "father confessor" of the Register answer us a few questions?

1. How was it that your dispatch, concerning the Petersburg election, dated the 8th, the day after the election, was all wrong?

2. Did your dispatch say Rambault was elected Mayor?

3. When did you receive that dispatch?

4. Who sent that lie-graphic dispatch? or was it lie-graphed after its reception?

5. Was that dispatch a falsehood, or only a "suggestion of falsehood?"

6. Did that party, with Mr. Rayner at its head, go to Petersburg on Tuesday to congratulate "Sam" upon his glorious victory? If not, why not?

Were it not an unreasonable request we would say, Come, "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

THE WHITE-LIVERED PARTY.

On Tuesday morning last, the day after the election in Petersburg, our market house and other places were ornamented with K. N. white livers. Some called them hearts, but they were evidently either livers or gizzards. It requires no spirit of inspiration to divine their meaning—we read them thus: "We are scared—we turn pale—our gizzards are white—our doom is sealed."

THE RED CARD.

How many of our K. N. friends have received that *red* card informing them that a K. N. travelling agent would be in Raleigh in a few days with documents for sale? Has that agent come yet? He stated he would be here but "a few days." Do let us know when he comes—we want to make some investments.

A VILE FORGERY EXPOSED.

The Know Nothing presses of this State, and of the South generally, have been publishing for the last two or three weeks the following, purporting to be from the Boston Telegraph, to prove that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts had denounced the Know Nothing party:

SENATOR WILSON DENOUNCES THE AMERICAN PARTY.

"Gen. Wilson gave the closing lecture of the anti-slavery course, last evening, at the Temple. He explained for himself the position with regard to slavery that he had occupied for twenty years, and called upon all to oppose any party that should try to smother the anti-slavery sentiment. He assumed that this course had been the death of the two great parties, *and must be of the other party now forming.* He said *this party was perilous to the anti-slavery sentiment*, and called upon the anti-slavery party to *kill off* the 'American dough faces,' as they had the others."

It turns, out, as we expected it would, *that Mr. Wilson never made any such speech*, as the following from the identical Boston Telegraph will show:

"The latest manœuvre of the Know Nothings in Virginia, consists in a representation that Senator Wilson of this State has abondoned the organization. We find the following in the Petersburg (Va.) *Intelligencer:*

"'But our object in writing this article was not to discuss the comparative unworthiness of Wilson and Sumner, but to congratulate the American party upon the welcome intelligence that has reached us of the abandonment of their ranks by this man Wilson. The Boston *Telegraph* is first rate authority on this point, for it is the Abolition organ of Massachusetts, and a special admirer of Wilson. What will the anti-Americans of the Wise school say to the following refreshing and cheering announcement? We give it to them as a sweet morsel to roll under their tongue.'"

Here is inserted the above extract:

"Let it be remembered by the people of Virginia that Senator Wilson has within the last ten days publicly proclaimed in Boston that *the American party was perilous to the anti-slavery sentiment!* Put this in your pipes and smoke it at your leisure, ye devotees of Henry A. Wise!"

"*Gen. Wilson has never made any such declaration as is above attributed to him, and the extract which is credited to the Boston Telegraph never appeared in this paper, until now.*

What will these Know Nothing papers say now? Will they publish this correction? We shall see.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The following table will show the members yet to be elected to the next Congress:

SENATE.

Alabama	1	Tennessee	1
California	1	Pennsylvania	1
Indiana	1	Wisconsin	1
Missouri	1		
New Hampshire	2	Total	9

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Time of Election.	*No. of Members.*
Virginia	May 24	13
North Carolina	August 2	8
Tennessee	August 2	10
Alabama	August 6	7
Kentucky	August 6	10
Texas	August 6	2
Georgia	October 1	8
Louisiana	November 5	4
Mississippi	November 5 and 6	5
Maryland	November 7	6
Total		73

☞ The Star, following in the wake of the Register, suggests some falsehoods about suppressions of occurrences in the late Franklinton Convention. Why have these gentlemen been so long in making their discoveries? How happens it that they now bring their charges? We shall not now denounce these whig-federal-sam efforts as they deserve; but we *dare* either or both of the sheets alluded to, to bring any of the charges direct. That is the way, gentlemen—don't whip round three or four corners and interrogate, insinuate and suggest. Come out openly, and we will meet you. We know you prefer darkness and inuendo rather than light, because you know you——are wrong; but we want to bring you out into light. Toe the mark, if you dare.

☞ The Hillsborough Recorder and other Know Nothing papers in this State, have published the election of Mr. Minor, Know Nothing, as Governor of Connecticut by the Legislature; but these papers are silent in relation to the freesoil sentiments of Gov. Minor's inaugural address. This is in keeping, however, with the policy of the midnight organization. *As little as possible for the public eye*, is one of its established rules.

FALSE AND FATAL LOGIC.—We have been not a little interested at the hardihood with which the Louisville Journal enforces know-nothing doctrines upon the South. A late number of that paper contains an article from which we make a few extracts, as choice specimens of truth and candor:

"But since that time, (the 23d of February,) the American party of the North has been making the most sincere and earnest efforts to nationalize itself by sinking the slavery agitation; it has resolved in its national councils that the Union and the requisitions of the constitution shall be adhered to by its members in every emergency; and it has so far succeeded in ridding itself of sectionalism in sentiment and action as to have drawn upon its head, from the whole free-soil press and all the free-soil leaders, the most ferocious denunciations, as being the foe of free-soilism and the ally of the South."

And yet, within a few weeks past, the know-nothings and abolitionists of the New York legislature have passed the most violent and fanatical abolition resolutions!

Of Senator Wilson's speech the Journal says:

"Mr. Wilson, in his speech in the Senate on the 23d of February, uttered very objectionable sentiments. He spoke, however, for himself, and not for the American party of Massachusetts."

A know-nothing leader in the legislature of Massuchusetts—*the* friend and organ of Senator Wilson, as his whole speech shows—said, in a late debate in that body:

"But the American party, generally, throughout the country—what of that? What has *it* done? I will speak solely of what I know, and that is of the party in the northern section of the Union. Does the gentleman know that the American party was a very material force in nearly all the fusion movements of the different States the past fall and present spring?—that in the great Northwest, and elsewhere, it was in a great measure a component part of the 'republican' organization? If he does not, he will allow me to tell him that he is as uninformed of the facts as he certainly has been of the philosophy of the American movement. Why, in Maine it gave us Gov. Morrill; in Pennsylvania, Governor Pollock; in Iowa, Senator Harlan, in place of one Augustus Cæsar Dodge; in Illinois, Senator Trumbull, descendant of Trumbull, of Connecticut, of revolutionary memory; in Wisconsin, the congressional delegation, save one; Michigan, again the congressional delegation, save one; in Ohio, the entire congressional delegation, with no exception; in in New York, William H. Seward, even, for United States Senator, through the votes of the anti-slavery members of the organization; in New Hampshire *everything*, sir!—a victory which is to result, I fondly anticipate, in returning to the United States Senate, by almost unanimous consent, John P. Hale for another term of six years!"

This extract also proves how contemptible is the allegation that the abolitionists are against the know-nothings. Two questions may be asked in this connexion of the Louisville Journal:

Why do the know-nothings elect abolitionists only to Congress if the latter are opposed to them? Or,

Why, if they are so orthodox and sound, do they not elect *one* known national man either as a governor, a senator, or a representative?

For the Standard.

"SAM" IN NASHVILLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I notice in the Raleigh Star of a few dates back, and copied from the Baltimore Clipper, a report of the municipal election in Nashville, N. C. And considering the population of our village and the comparatively small effect that such an election as reported could have on a large and respectable community, it indeed appears too small a matter to notice or contradict. But in judging men we must look to what are termed small affairs, and we can more competently judge what they would be if the opportunity was offered them, and we must judge of parties the same way, particularly this pernicious and anti-republican party termed Know Nothings.

I am prepared, sirs, to inform you that the report published in the Baltimore Clipper and copied in the Star is a palpable falsehood, if not the Know Nothings are guilty of a falsehood. There was elected in the town of Nashville, Dr. Wm. F. Drake, Mayor, Dr. John H. Drake, Willie R. Williams and Chas. E. Sears, Commissioners. First, as to Dr. Wm. F. Drake; he, sirs, says he was or has been called a Whig, but is a Whig no longer; that when a party stoops to so base and pernicious a practice as Know Nothingism he cannot, as a true American patriot, sustain such a party; that if he is anything he is a *Democrat*, Dr. John H. Drake we all know to be a Democrat, and bitterly opposed to the dark-deed party. Willie R. Williams says he does not belong to the party, and members of the Know Nothing party swore upon the honor of gentlemen that he did not belong to the party; and Charles E. Sears, the remaining man, is a Know Nothing, and the only one elected in the town of Nashville. So, sirs, we see that there was only one Know Nothing elected out of the three Commissioners and the Mayor, unless the party have falsely asserted in saying that Willie R. Williams did not belong to their party. And admitting that he did they are only equal—it made it a tie. Sirs, when a party, professing to have at heart the interest of the United States and her citizens, stoops so low as to write and have published a bare-faced falsehood, and about so trivial an election as that of the municipal election in Nashville, where the vote polled did not exceed twenty-five, what are we to think of them? And what would they do if they had the reins of government in their hands? When we find an individual guilty of a bare-faced lie we place no more confidence in him, and I would warn Democrats to watch this treacherous party. They have lied in various cases, and be assured that when the offer is made you of a fat office when they get the power, that promise is to be ranked among their other falsehoods. The correspondent of the Clipper says "that it seems "Sam" has been among us and made considerable acquaintance." Why did not the correspondent inform the Editor that "Sam's" acquaintances were becoming disgusted and forsaking his company? Why did he not inform him that the Council formed at Langly's, in this County, had broken up and the members returned to the "good old way?" Why did he not inform him that there has been several resignations in the town of Nashville? O! short lived party! I think many of you in secret blush for shame when thinking of your mid-night doings.

This Know-Nothing party are seducing many by instilling in them a fear that the Roman Catholics will eventually overthrow our government, when at the same time they are borrowing from Republican Rome, one of the grand causes that overthrow that Government. And I think some of them might profit by reading the speech of Camilius to the Consuls; in which he demands that the Plebeians may be admitted into the Consulship, and that the laws prohibiting Patricians and Plebeians from intermarrying, may be repealed. He say, "What! must this Empire, then be unavoidably overturned? must Rome of necessity sink at once, if a Plebeian worthy of the office, should be raised to the Consulship? The Patricians, I am persuaded, if they could, would deprive you of the common light. It certainly offends them that you breathe, that you speak, that you have the shapes of men. Nay, but to make a commoner a consul, would be, say they, a most enormous thing—Numa Pompilius, however, without being so much as a Roman Citizen, was made King of Rome. The elder Tarquin by birth not even an Italian, was nevertheless placed upon the throne. Survius Tullius, the son of a captive woman (nobody knows who his father was) obtained the Kingdom, as the reward of his wisdom and virtue. In those days, no man in whom virtue shone conspicuous, was rejected or despised *on account of his race or descent.* And did the State prosper the less for that? "Were not these strangers the very best of all our Kings?" &c.

Republican Rome was overthrown by political divisions, secret political societies, and so it would be if Know-Nothings had their sway; but thank God Americans are too wise, many of them to be gulled into such a party, and those who have been are fast forsaking it.

NASH.

NASHVILLE, N. C. May 1st, 1855.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors: Occassionally, and about this time, I find myself responding to your invitation to write something for the Standard. I used to, when less experienced, fancy frequently that we had arrived at a crisis in our country's history, and that it behoved all good citizens by pen and word to strike for the preservation of their liberties. I now have concluded that the foundation of the government was laid too broad and strong, and the superstructure too firm to be toppled in a night or dismantled even by worse than we have yet seen or heard. Yet it must not be forgotten that "Liberty is the price of eternal vigilance," that no wrong thing in morals or in politics can be admitted to the public mind without serious detriment; and that though we are secure to-day, yet as each day imperceptibly brings a man nearer his grave, so each principle or measure established prepares the day and hour when a word or a blow may enslave us.

From my reading of history, I have learnt that no tyrant was ever born of a free and virtuous people. The corruption of the mass invites the usurpation of the tyrant—as in nature so in politics, decay breeds the monsters and vermin of treason. How zealously, therefore, should we guard public opinion and public morals. In this holy work the Standard was never better employed than in writing down Know Nothingism. With your accustomed promptness and with the energy and will which commands success, you attack the midnight order, and as it is the prominent evil of the day, give it properly a prominent place in your attention. Is it not astonishing that at this day such a name, "Know Nothing," such an organization, secret and oath bound—such principles, religious intolerance and exclusion of foreigners, should have found any advocates out of Massachusetts and Vermont? The framers of our State Constitution gave us the sentiments of 1776, when they made the declaration "that there shall be no establishment of any religious Church or denomination in this State, neither shall any person on any pretence whatsoever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his own faith and judgment, * * * but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship," and "That any foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase or by other just means acquire, hold, and transfer land or other real estate, *and after one years' residence shall be deemed a free citizen.*" In 1835 the sentiments of the people do not seem to have changed in respect to the this last clause, but we find them striking out "Protestant" from that section of the Constitution which excluded Catholics from offices, and places of trust or profit in the civil departments within this State.

In 1787 the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, promote the general welfare, &c., did ordain and establish as the *first* article in addition to the Constitution, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech." This would seem to speak the sentiments of all the fathers of the Constitution, men usually considered by Americans at least second to none in political wisdom and moral honesty. Jefferson caused it to be inscribed on his tomb, among other things, that he was the author of religious tolerance in Virginia. Opposition to the alien and sedition laws made him President of America.

During the last Presidential election, not three years ago, the above principles were avowed by both parties. Every one recollects Gen. Scott's Irish brogue and German accent speeches, and the charges perseveringly made and as perseveringly repudiated, that Gen. Pierce had given a vote in New-Hampshire inimical to Catholics. General Scott, in 1841, while accepting or signifying his willingness to accept a Native American nomination for the Presidency (his views on this subject entirely changed in 1852) declares "I am happy that Religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am both by by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a *party* or State Religion. Religion is too sacred to be mixed up with either. It shou'd always be kept entirely between each individual and God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion."

England long persevered in her religious intolerance until at last she was obliged to yield her prejudices to an enlightened public opinion. No part of that noble valeicitory of Sir Robert Peel, which but a few years ago warmed all hearts and gave dignity to the age in which we live, was more heartily responded to than the declaration, "if my successors do act upon that principle and bestow the favor and confidence of the crown without reference to religious differences of opinion, they shall hear no complaints from me upon that ground." But it is useless to multiply evidences of a correct public opinion on these subjects; and if public sentiment two years ago, as we have shown it to be, was adverse to the principles of Know Nothingism, it is adverse now, and the triumphs of the order are due to the work which it effected before the public mind was aroused, or scarcely conscious of its existence. Into the organization the remnant of the once great Whig party threw itself, seeking revenge on its unconquerable foo. The vile factions and isms sought by following to wound the steady hand which constantly repressed their follies. The disappointed office seeker, baffled on one scent, opened on another. Unthinking prejudice influenced some, curiosity more. Secresy and midnight brooded over these elements, and lo! the product "Sam"; but in becoming tangible "Samivil" has become defunct. Every sentinel of the Democracy has given the alarm, and the old flag which has felt amid its folds the beams of victory at the close of so many contests, advances steadily against this new foe, with its new and unfair warfare.

Having briefly given the history of public opinion in the United States and in our own State from 1776 to 1852 upon the principles of the Know Nothings, we will next week discuss the justice, propriety and morality of secret political organizations.

COLLIS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

Sebastopol Still Holding Out—Peace Negotiations Totally Broken Off—A Protracted War in Prospects—Breadstuffs Advanced—Improvement in Cotton—Consols Declined.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The steamer Asia arrived here this evening, at 10 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to April 28th, five days later than last advices.

The Asia passed the steamer Baltic on the 29th in the evening off Tuskar.

The Asia sailed from Halifax at 11½ o'clock.

A LONG WAR IN THE PROSPECT

The Vienna conference having totally failed in leading to anything on which might be based prospects of peace, appearances at present indicate only a protracted war in the prospect. Hence some decisive success in the Crimea was anxously hoped for; but up to the latest dates from that quarter nothing decisive had occurred. The bonbardment, however, was still continued by the allies.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 27th—Evening.—From Brown & Shipley's Circular—Cotton.—The sales of the week foot up 102,000 bales for export. The market has been very active, and prices have slightly advanced, say 1-16 a ⅛. Fair and middling qualities have improved most. Orleans fair 6; middling 5 5-16; Upland fair 5¾ middling 5 3-16.

Breadstuffs.—Brown & Shipley quote breadstuffs as having considerably advanced, with a large speculative demand, and the market buoyant. Wheat has advanced 6d a 8d. Flour has advanced 3s. The quotations are as follows; Western Canal Flour 38s a 42s 6d; Ohio 43s a 45s; white Corn 45s 6d a 46s; mixed 46s 6d; yellow 46s 6d a 47s—the market closing steady.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 25th ult.

The dates from the Crimea are to the 19th ult., from Lord Raglan, and to the 22d from the Russians, via St. Petersburg.

The bombardment was still continued, without any decisive results, but with great loss on both sides.

The French exhibition opening has been postponed from the 10th to the 15th of May.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna conference there has been several supplementary meetings of the four parties without any definite result. The plenipotentiaries assembled on the 23d, and signed the protocol of the last conference. Subsequently another meeting of the four powers was held at the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when further inadmissable propositions were made by Russian plenipotentiaries and rejected by France, England and TurKey.

Before Lord John Russell left Vienna he had private interview of two hours with Count Buol. The departure of the French minister was postponed for a few days in order to discuss matters with the Austrain government.

The general tone of opinion in England is that the war must continue for a lengthened period.

The London Times speaks of the policy of the new Czar as more audacious than his father, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

There is nothing definite known relative to the condition of the siege. The general impression is favorable to the success of the allies, but the Russians returned their fire in a spirited manner.

A dispatch received at Brussels reported the suspension of the bombardment, but the report was not credited.

The details of the advices from the Crimea state, under date of April 4th, the bombardment is being continued night and day from five hundred guns, each firing 120 rounds per day.

The Mamelon tower had been silenced and some of the Round tower guns dismounted, but the Redan and garden Batteries keep up a heavy fire. There is no immediate prospect of an assualt being attempted.

During the night of the 14th a most sanguinary battle raged between the French and Russians, in which the former destroyed the Russians rifle ambuscade in front of the Malakoff tower.

April 17th—A dispatch to the French Government says the fire of the French batteries maintains its superiority. They have sprung a mine before the flag-staff battery at a distance of 50 meters, thereby opening a new parallel which has been succeefully joined to others. From the 12th to the 14th the French loss amounted to 300 men.

April 19th—The French Minister of War learns that the allies were still advancing, and were consolidating their poition. On the night of the 17th the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly repulsed.

Prince Gortachakoff's account of the same date as the foregoing, says the allies fire is growing less violent.

The Russian batteries replied successfully, and on the 17th the Russians made a successful sortie and captured the enemies most advanced works.

The loss of the garrsion during the past few days has been inconsiderable.

The latest accounts from Gertschakoff, dated April 22d, state that after twelve days bombardment the allies fire was becoming weak and caused little damage to the works.

The magnetic telegraph is now complete from Louden to the Crimea, except a few miles between Bucharest and Rushuck, but the British Government retains exclusive use of it.

The Dukes Michael and Nicholas were again on their way to the Crimea.

Prince Menchikoff is not dead.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank was held at their Banking House, in this place, yesterday. Mr. Miles Costin held the proxy of the State. The only changes in the Directory were the appointment of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe and John L. Holmes, Esq., on the part of the State, in the place of Messrs. Reid and Fennell, who, we believe, declined a re-election.

The Directory now stands:

On behalf of the State—W. S. Ashe, John L. Holmes, John Walker, P. K. Dickinson.

On behalf of the Stockholders—Thomas H. Wright, John Wooster, Wm. C. Bettencourt, A. J. DeRosset, Sr., Wm. A. Wright, F. J. Hill, J. H. Flanner.

Wil. Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Northampton.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Northampton County, held in the Court House, on Monday, the 30th ult., Dr. W. S. Copeland was called to the Chair and Jno. E. Rogers appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and made a few remarks in relation to the history and usages of the Democratic party. The following resolutions were then offered by John B. Bynum, accompanied by a few appropriate and spirited remarks, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we concur in the proposition to hold a Democratic Convention at Gatesville, on Monday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to represent Northampton County in said Convention.

Resolved, That all secret societies for political purposes are contrary to the spirit and genius of our government.

Resolved, That while we regard the secret political organization called Know Nothings as an artful and insidious movement, intended only to aid in defeating the Democratic party, in order that Whig leaders may obtain the spoils of office, we deplore its mischievous and dangerous tendency.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Pioneer and Raleigh Standard.

In accordance with the second resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz; Thos. G. Tucker, Dr. Jno. M. Moore, Cyprian C. Daniel, B. F. Lockhart, Jno. J. Long, Benja. F. Jordan, Thos. Jordan, Jos. M. Rogers, James H. Deberry, Jesse Flythe, Thomas B. Gatling, Henry Spivey, Jonathan T. Gray, M. W. Smallwood. Wm. T. Josey, Henry C. Edwards, Jesse Blanchard, Isaac Baughm, John B. Bynum, W. M. Crocker, W. C. Jordan, and Wade H. Gains.

Confident of success we have no fears in the coming contest. Know Nothingism has shown its sign in Northampton, but not its face, in open daylight. We ask but an open field and a fair fight, and we defy it.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

W. S. COPELAND, *Chr'n.*

JNO. E. ROGERS, *Sec'y.*

DEATH OF HON. W. T. COLQUITT.—The last Charleston Mercury says: "We have by telegraph from Macon the melancholy news of the death of the Hon. WALTER T. COLQUITT, a prominent State Rights Democrat, who formerly represented Georgia in the House of Representatives and the Senate at Washington. Mr. Colquitt was a great natural orator, and had, while he took part in politics, a leading influence in Georgia. As a jury lawyer he was one of the most effective of his time"

THE ARATOR for May has been received. It is a good number, and the publication will doubtless prove worthy of an extensive patronage. We are pleased to learn from the Standard that the subscription list is rapidly increasing. Terms one dollar per annum. Address Thos. J. Lemay, Raleigh, N. C.

Hills. Recorder.

SHIPWRECKED.—Boston, May 8.—The ship "Living Age" is reported as having been lost in the China Seas. She was an American vessel, and was bound from Shanghai to New York, with teas, and her cargo was valued at near $300,000. She was heavily insured in Boston and New York.

APPOINTMENT.—Washington, May 8.—George P. Scarburgh, principle Professor at William and Mary's College, Va., has been appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, in place of Lumpkin declined. Scarburgh never had any connexion with political affairs.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—Boston, May 8.—The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention opened at Tremont Temple this evening. The Gov'r was present at the commencement.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 7th instant, Dr. Wm. Cain, aged about 32 years.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at the MECHANIC'S HALL, this (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 4 o'clock, for DRILL. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain,

HENRY C. SMITH, O. S.

Raleigh, May 12, 1855. 49—1t.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU ARE COMMANDED TO ATTEND on the old BAPTIST GROVE, on SATURDAY afternoon, the 12th inst., at 4½ o'clock, for DRILL

☞ A full attendance is required.

(By order of the Captain,)

CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

Raleigh, May 12, 1855. 49—1t.

CONCORD DIVISION.

THE MEMBERS OF CONCORD DIVISON, SONS of Temperance, Raleigh, are requested to attend at their Hall on Saturday (this) evening. Business of importance will come before them.

May 12, 1855. 49—1t.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Examination of the Classes will begin on Monday, the 28th of May, and continue until the College Commencement, on Thursday, the 7th of June next.

The visitorial Committee of Trustees for the year 1855 consists of the following members:

His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, President

Ex officio of Board of Trustees.

Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., President of the College.

John L Bailey,
John H. Bryan,
John R. J. Daniel,
John M. Dick,
James C. Dobbin,
John A. Gilmer,
Robert B. Gilliam,
Calvin Graves,
John D. Hawkins,
Charles L. Hinton,
John Kerr,
Walter F. Leake.
Willie P. Maugnm,
Charles Manly,
James T. Morehead,
Samuel F. Patterson,
Thomas Ruffin,
Romulus M. Saunders,
Lewis Thompson,
John D. Toomer.

By order,

CHAS. MANLY, *Sec'y.*

May 11, 1855. 49—.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

WE BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR friends and the public generally that we have associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general AUCTION, COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, in this City, at the corner formerly occupied by the late B. B. Smith, and hope by strict personal attention to business to merit a liberal patronage.

JAS. J. LITCHFORD & WM. HENRY COOKE.

REFERENCES: C. Dewey, Esq., Cashier Bank State, W. H. Jones, Esq., Cashier Bank Cape Fear, E. B. Freeman, Esq., Clerk Supreme Court, Heartt & Jones, Merchants, Raleigh; A. M. McPheeters, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas Loring, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

May 11, 1855. 49—tf.

Intendant's Office,

RALEIGH, May 9th, 1855.

THE INTENDANT RESPECTFULLY INVITES the co-operation of the citizens with the City Authorities in promoting the health of the City during the coming summer, and cleanliness of the streets. He particularly requests the tenants, lessees, or owners of lots on both sides of Fayetteville Street from the Cape Fear Bank to the Capitol; Wilmington Street from Davie to Hargett Streets; Hargett Street from Wilmington to Fayetteville Streets, to sweep the dirt and offal from their lots and stores in piles to and at the middle of the street. A cart will be sent every Sa

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 20, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 90, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago; by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Ambrol, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

T. R. PENTRESS HEREBY TENDERS HIS SINcere acknowledgments for the very liberal support heretofore given him by his patrons and friends in the City of Raleigh and vicinity, and citizens of the State generally who have favoured him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a continuance of those same favours, by prompt attention to the wants of those who may require his services.

He may always be found at No. 15 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., where he is prepared to furnish any and every article of Gentleman's wearing apparel, at a reasonable notice, made up IN HIS OWN ESTABLISHMENT, in the most approved style.

He respectfully calls the attention of all, to his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which are just being received from N. York, and which are as fine and durable as can be bought in that place, and will be sold at such an advance on cost as will suit the times and enable all who wish to *encourage home manufactures*, and get really good clothing, an opportunity to do so, and not to be deceived by *Northern ready made Clothing* as they can purchase on as good terms and more lasting articles, for the same money.

He has a stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is desirous of closing up, and will sell at a small advance above cost. Call if you want cheap Clothing.

☞ Paris and American fashions for Spring and Summer of '55 just received.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle by Cash or Note, as his last six months business falls due the first day of April, 1855, and the accounts bear interest from each term.

April 23, 1855. 44—4t.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Wsshington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

CAN BE SEEN AT

MITCHELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE

Desirabls Clothing,

Combining beauty and economy—taste and durability.

Our clothing may be relied upon as being not only as good and cheap as any to be found elsewhere, but also as being of the newest and most becoming styles.

Besides this stock of clothing, in our establishment may be found a varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c.

☞ Don't forget, opposite the P. O.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—w6w.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.—THE NORTHERN half of lot No. 13, containing half an acre, will be sold, the whole together or in lots of one-fourth of an acre, to suit purchasers. Terms to suit the times—long credit will be given upon bond and security. Said lot is situated in the South-eastern corner of ths City of Raleigh, and is part of the square formerly occupied by Will. H. Haywood, jr., deceased, as a garden.

Immediate posession can be given, and any information concerning the sale by application to the undersigned.

The undersigned would prefer to sell at *private* sale. If not sold before, said lot will be exposed to *public* sale, on the 21st of May next, being Monday of May Court, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, on a credit of 12 months—purchase money bearing interest from date—satisfactory security required.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 16, 1855. 42—w&swtd.

Register will please copy till day of sale.

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decidedby the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

DOLLAR'S LAWS OF EXECUTORS.—A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.—TRAVELS IN Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneas Prince, with engravings, in two volumes. For sale by

H. D TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—PURSUANT TO A deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th of June, lots No. 182, 183, situated on Hillsboro' street, one square West of the Capitol. The lots contain about one acre of land and are bounded by Hillsboro,' M'Dowell and Morgan streets. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, being sufficiently near the business portion of the city to be convenient, and sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle for the comforts of a private residence. There are on the lot two dwelling houses, with fine stables, kitchens and all necessary out-houses.

Persons desiring to examine the premises can do so by calling at the office of the North Carolina Star.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months, with interest from date.

ALONZO T. MIAL, *Trustee.*

May 3, 1855. 47—w4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Dinah Taylor, *vs.* Rolen Polen, Tinah Polen, Wesley Polen, David Bone and wife Dinah, Wyatt Polen, Rebecca Polen, Patsey Polen, James Bartholomew and wife Nancy, Ada Munn John Munn, Alexander Ricks, Rody Ricks, Wm. B. Polen Dinah Taylor, Samuel Fuller and wife Sally.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Ruthy Morgan, *vs.* Ezekial Morgan, Wright Morgan, Moses Morgan, Jackson Morgan, Reuben Murray and wife Toppen, Gray Morgan, Joseph Morgan and wife Cherry Ann Smith, James Morgan, Irvin Finch and wife Susan.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.

E. W. ADAMS *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.

Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 15th of May, 1855.

Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally are requested to attend.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,
Sec. N. C. Medical Society.

April 13, 1855. 41—4d.

☞ Salisbury papers copy till day of meeting.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Octagon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

EMBROIDERIES,

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves,
Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery,
Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of

GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilius Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytic amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Well, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 33—2m.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. D. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex. ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and backers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desireous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton, for 1854, part lot no. 66, tax $18 50
Dabney Cosby, " " " " 152,158,169 44 75
Jas. Chadwick, " 1853-54 " " " 231, 20 37½
J. V. Caldwell, " 1854 " " " 48, 5 75
Chas. H. Johnson, " " " " " 76,77,93,94, 23 25
Wm. Terry, " " " " " 1 7 40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke, 1853-54 " " " 150,166,167, 49 50
Jos. J. Ryals, " " " " " 51 39 25
Wm. Overbee, 1854 " " " 75 27½

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson, Silver Leaf, Golden Chop,
Gun Powder, Plantation, Oulong, and
Neptus.

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

BARGAINS.—I WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF my stock of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE at cost, for *cash*. The entire stock is *imported*, and to families wishing to replenish old sets, or lay in new ones, a rare chance is offered of so doing at a bargain.

I have a number of French China goods in setts and otherwise, together with a complete assortment of Ironstone and other goods—altogether comprising an attractive assortment at the prices I am now offering them at.

Meantime, having perfected other arrangements, I will close out the entire stock with the good will of the business on reasonable terms, to any party wishing to engage in it.

The business is profitable and constantly growing, and offers a good opening to a business man.

ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.,
Importer of China, Glass and Eathernware,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 16, 1855. 42—1m.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Peninah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence; as well as an excellent Spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of half an acre each, just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and immediately facing the Dwelling House aforesaid.

Possession will be given on the day of sale. Persons desiring to examine the premises can call upon Mr. Dunn, who is staying upon the lot, or on William H. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms of Sale:—Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two, three or more good sureties at the discretion of the undersigned.

Enough to be paid in cash on the main purchase to pay costs of sale, &c.—say $300.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

April 10, 1854. 41—w&sw.4d.

*** Register please copy until day of sale.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor.*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.

Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.

October 16, 1854. 94—

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

Treasury Department, N. C.
April 18, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, a. m. of the 21st May next, for the purchase of the following bonds, to be issued by the State of North Carolina, in sums of $1000 each, to wit: $96,000, running thirty years, bearing interest and date from the 1st January, 1855.

Also, $15,000, running thirty years, bearing interest and date from the 1st April, 1855.

And $50,000 running ten years, and bearing interest and date from the 1st January, 1855.

All of them are exempt from taxation by law.

They will all have coupons attached, for the interest, at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and both the principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them paid at the Treasury of the State.

Parties bidding, will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stocks," to the undersigned, at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m. the 21st May next, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids, in whole or in part, as he may deem most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required as soon as informed of the acceptance of their b